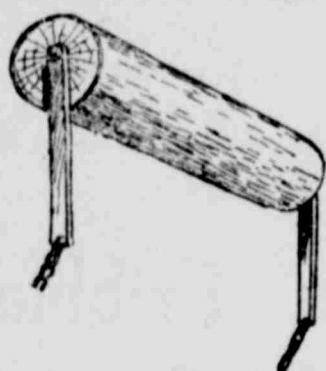




AN IMPROVED ROLLER.

Plan of One Which Has Been Used with Considerable Satisfaction by Its Designer.

If one cannot afford, or it is not convenient to buy a roller, here is a plan of one, which I have made and used with much satisfaction. I have found it to do satisfactory work in mashing clover, rolling young corn land, etc. I take a round log which is smooth, free



HAND-MADE ROLLER.

from knots, solid and heavy. Inch iron pins are driven in at each end. These should have a good head, so that the 2x6 inch scantling, which is 2 1/2 feet long, may be held securely in place. To the end of each scantling is a short chain about one foot long to hitch horses to. Spread checks on team and go ahead. Cut the scantling longer at lower edge, and in going down hill it will scrape on the ground and not run on the team.—J. W. Stevens, in Farm and Home.

ROADS AT ST. LOUIS.

President of Exposition Outlines Plans for Exhibits and a Great International Convention.

President D. R. Francis, of the St. Louis Exposition committee, is an enthusiastic advocate of improving the common roads of the country. He is planning to give good roads a prominent feature of the exposition. In a recent interview he said:

"It is the desire of the management to discover the best material from which roads can be made. We shall permit those interested in different kinds of road-making material and the different designs of plans for country roads to display their materials and plans in order that the people of all sections may determine which are the best materials and methods for making highways."

"We hope, also, by having a great international good roads convention in connection with the exposition to increase the interest which is felt in this country and throughout the world in the making of good roads. Anyone who has been in countries where there are good roads knows how much easier life is there. I can remember when I was living on a farm myself. The farm was not on a turnpike, but three miles away from it, and if we had been able to devote to tilling the soil and looking after the stock the energy and the time wasted in traveling those three miles of dirt road we would have been able to pay 50 times over the interest on the money required to build three miles of good road."

"In traveling through Europe about two months ago, in pursuance of official duties, I was impressed with the very superior roadways of that continent. Ours cannot be classed with them. It is a very ordinary circumstance in France or Belgium to hear of Americans who are starting out on a tour of 50 or 100 miles in parties of three or four vehicles and 20 to 50 people. They spend large amounts of money in the country through which these tours are taken. What is left there by the tourists who take advantage of these good roads is itself sufficient to pay the interest upon the cost of those roads."

"It is not only desirable from the selfish standpoint of material interest, to have good roads regardless of their cost, but from the standpoint of our own pleasure, the culture of a community, and the enlightenment of the individuals who traverse these roads. It is not only wise, but it is a duty to remove an obstacle to advancement which can be so easily removed as bad roads."

Use Composts for Scapes.

Common scapoids will go far toward keeping plants, vines and bushes free of scales and insects in general. On washday the scapoids may be utilized to "gouse" the leaves. With a common sprayer one can wet the under sides of the leaves thoroughly with the scapoids. Where it is possible to reach the leaves the treatment may be easily done. Make a scap lather and apply it to all vines and bushes within reach by dipping them into the vessel. Or take one handful of lather and with the other hand draw the infested leaves through it, so that the under sides are wet.—Midland Farmer.

Stripping Fodder Doesn't Pay.

One asks about stripping fodder. The leaves of corn are more palatable and digestible than the stalks, but the labor involved in stripping and bundling scarcely pays. There is much nutriment in the stalk, and if shredded or cut stock will eat nearly all. We should prefer cutting and knocking corn while the plant has some green in it. The grain will ripen and the whole plant is thus made available. The chief point to remember in harvesting corn is to cut at the proper stage, not too ripe nor too green.—Rural World.

CLEANING FRUIT FIELDS.

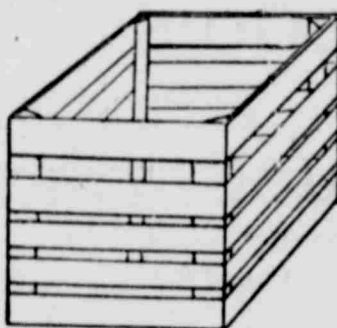
Work Done in Autumn Pays Gratefully Dividends in the Coming Fruiting Season.

In many districts it is not until spring arrives that the work of cleaning the field begins, and then hurry ensues. While the decayed weeds and grass covering the roots of the plants may serve as a mulch, and partially protect against the severity of the winter, the question comes up as to the cost. Apparently it is cheaper to allow the weeds to grow and remain, if they are valued as mulch material, as no labor is required in their use, but weeds are very expensive and very costly if the matter be viewed from an economical standpoint. The storing of the material for the production of next year's crop of fruit goes on in the vines now, and the greater portion of the effort of reproduction is when the condition of heat and moisture are most favorable. Some plants bear fruit before the summer comes on, but it is during the summer that the growth of new canes and vines is greatest. All the elements of growth come from the soil and as no plant will thrive as well under competition as without it, it is plain that the weeds simply rob the plants not only of nourishment but also of moisture. When they die in the fall they do not return to the soil that which is derived from it, as during the process of decomposition much of the nitrogenous matter is dissipated in the atmosphere. The duty should be to cultivate between the rows of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, thinning out the surplus plants and either hoeing or hand pulling the weeds. If some kind of winter covering be needed it is more economical to use salt hay or some cheap material that can be easily applied. It is also best to cut back the tops of fall canes. If growth is to be made let it be of laterals. It is much better to cut back early than to wait until the plant has wasted energy in producing vines that must be removed in the spring. All the energy saved now will be brought into use next spring. In the effort to produce fruit, which will then be of better quality.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

CRATES FOR VEGETABLES.

They Are Easily Made and If Well Taken Care Of Will Last for a Number of Years.

Slatted Crates for handling vegetables and other farm products are very convenient and economical. They are in use by only a few farmers, and those who have them speak very highly of them. In husking corn they will almost pay for themselves in one season. One hundred are none too many for a



THE CRATE COMPLETE.

farmer to have. They should be made 13 inches square, and 14 inches high, which will hold nearly one bushel heaped measure. The corner pieces should be made of maple one and one-half inches square, cut in two diagonally. The slats should be three-eighths by two inches, preferably of elm, and nailed three-eighths or one-half inch apart. The top slat should be at least five-eighths or three-fourths inch thick, and the space between this and the second slat one and one-half inches wide, to permit of getting the hands through for lifting. The bottom slats on two sides must also be five-eighths or three-fourths inch thick, to permit of nailing the bottom slats. Such crates made of good seasoned material and kept under cover when not in use, will last for many years.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Farmers Buy Range Colts.

It is becoming quite a custom now among farmers of the west and north-west to buy range colts one or two years old instead of raising them. High-grade, range-bred colts can be bought for less money than it will cost the farmer to raise colts of equal quality, and by buying while young the difficulty and danger of breaking them is reduced to a level with that of home-grown animals. Common or inferior horses grown on the ranges find no sale, and to command a fair price the breeding stock must be of good size, form and quality. The colts being grown on the range entirely can be sold for less money than it would cost the farmer to raise them, giving shelter, grain and hay.—Farm Journal.

When to Wean the Piglets.

A series of eight experiments recently demonstrated the advisability of keeping the pigs on the sow as long as possible consistent with the healthy and strong condition of the mother. The chief reason for this is that a sow and her pigs together will extract more nourishment from a given quantity of food than will the weaned pigs alone. The sow and pigs were weighed separately each week, and any loss or gain of the sow was deducted from or added to the increased weight of the pigs. The pigs were allowed to remain on the sow for ten weeks, then a similar course of feeding was carried on with the pigs for seven weeks. The sow and pigs consumed on an average 231 pounds of meal and 534 pounds of skim milk in making a similar increase.—Midland Farmer.

Importing Onions.

Because of the failure of last year's onion crop in the northern states, which was due to the rotting of the vegetables in the ground, the "paper onions" of Europe and Africa are being shipped here in large quantities.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for October 18, 1903—David's Confession.

THE LESSON TEXT.

(Ps. 51:1-17.)
1. Have mercy upon me, O God, according to Thy loving kindness; according unto the multitude of Thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions.
2. Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin.
3. For I acknowledge my transgressions; and my sin is ever before me.
4. Against Thee, Thee only, have I sinned, and done this evil in Thy sight; that Thou mightest be justified when Thou speakest, and be clear when Thou judgest.
5. Behold, I was shapen in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me.
6. Be not hid Thy face from me, O God; and do not drive me out in anger and wrath. Have pity on me, O God, Thy loving kindness.
7. Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean; wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.
8. Make me to hear joy and gladness; that the bones which Thou hast broken may rejoice.
9. Hide Thy face from my sins, and blot out all mine iniquities.
10. Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me.
11. Cast me not away from Thy presence; and take not Thy Holy Spirit from me.
12. Restore unto me the joy of Thy salvation; and uphold me with Thy free spirit.
13. Then will I teach transgressors Thy ways; and sinners shall be converted unto Thee.
14. Deliver me from bloodguiltiness, O God, Thou of my salvation; and my tongue shall sing aloud of Thy righteousness.
15. O Lord, open Thou my lips; and my mouth shall show forth Thy praise.
16. For Thou desirest not sacrifice; else would I give it; Thou delightest not in burnt offering.
17. The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken heart, a contrite heart, O God, Thou wilt not despise.

GOLDEN TEXT—Create in me a clean heart, O God.—Ps. 51:10.
NOTES AND COMMENTS.
(2 Sam. 9.) One of the many indications of David's generosity and true-heartedness is found in his kindness to Mephibosheth, the crippled son of his friend Jonathan. An ordinary oriental monarch of David's time would have exterminated the family of the former king, root and branch. David did not do so, but sent across the Jordan to Lo-debar, where Mephibosheth was living in concealment, and brought him to Jerusalem with great honor, restoring to him the rich lands of Saul which had been confiscated, and added him to the constantly increasing number of courtiers who enjoyed the king's favor and lived more or less at his expense at the court in Jerusalem.

(2 Sam. 11—12:25.) David stood the tests of adversity better than those of prosperity. Ease and luxury were beginning to tell on his character. Instead of leading his armies into battle as formerly, he now left them to Joab, and remained himself in his harem at Jerusalem. The fact that in those days it was considered eminently proper for a king to have a harem did not make that harem less demoralizing. The sad story of David's moral weakness when tempted, and then of his deliberate murder to conceal his sin and add another woman to his harem, is told in Chap. 11. "Thus far," says Aglen, "the story belongs to the usual crimes of an oriental despot. . . . What follows, however, could have been found nowhere in the ancient world but in the Jewish monarchy." When after the terrible year lived with a guilty conscience, the prophet Nathan again appeared before David to do the hard duty of a friend (12:1-12). David broke down completely, confessing his sin and repenting with a repentance that was really a change of life. Black as the sin had been, Jehovah forgave the penitent man, but the results of the sin troubled David's life to the end.

(Ps. 51:1-5.) In connection with this story of the sin and repentance of Israel's greatest king, we study the marvelous prayer for pardon in the Fifty-first Psalm. It is not known who wrote this Psalm, but it fits David's circumstances so fully that many suppose it was written by him after the visit of Nathan. In its words the penitence and aspiration of those who have done wrong have found expression through all the centuries to the present time. Is there not a piece for the confession and prayer of the first few verses in every Christian experience? The one offering the prayer has hope, but it is in God's loving kindness rather than in his own deserts. "Against Thee, Thee only, have I sinned!" The very natural feeling of the heart, whatever its sin, as it bows before the loving and righteous God to whom in its sin it has been untrue. The Psalms are written in the language of the feelings. "That thou mayest be justified." "By confessing my guilt I admit that Thy condemnation is just."

(Vs. 6-12.) "Purify me with hyssop." "Pronounce me clean from my sin just as the priest pronounces the leper clean as he sprinkles him with the hyssop branch." "Gladness." That comes only with a sense of sin put away and forgiven. "Bones . . . broken." "A very strong figure, denoting the most complete prostration."—Perowne. (Vs. 13-17.) "Then will I teach!" No one can bring others to Christ more effectively than the one who has come close to God's fatherly heart in this experience of contrition and forgiveness. "Thy praise." An expression of the joy that fills the heart of the prodigal after his return to the father's house. "Thou delightest not in sacrifice." Nor in any other external thing in itself, but in a real, vital change of heart.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

One's sins may be very numerous, but the multitude of God's tender mercies outnumber them.

Confession and forsaking of sin are necessary in order to obtain God's pardon.

"Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity." In cleansing from sin no one should desire half measures.

The best thing is to be respected, and the next is to be loved; it is bad to be hated, but worse still to be despised.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

ALLIGATOR IN QUEER HAUNT.

Curiously-Shaped Reptile Caught in Missouri Mud Pond Puzzles State Naturalists.

A three-foot alligator found in a mud pond, near the Washburn railroad tracks, in Columbia, Mo., a few days ago is puzzling the zoological associates of Missouri university. The alligator was discovered by Fred Dawson, of Columbia, in a small pond formed by recent rains. The reptile reared its head near the bank and Dawson shot it with a revolver. He secured the specimen and gave it to the zoological laboratory of the Missouri university.

The story was not believed at first, as it was thought that an alligator could not have survived the climate of a northern region as Missouri, but when the curiosity was exhibited at the state university all doubts were removed. It has been found that the reptile is of abnormal anatomy. It has strangely developed vertebrae, entirely too large and out of proportion with the fleshy parts of the body, and is deformed in other ways, though to all outward appearances it does not differ from other reptiles of the kind. There is no doubt as to the species, but the reptile is so peculiarly formed that the university authorities are of opinion that they have a rare curiosity of unusual scientific importance. A number of offers have been received from curiosity seekers, but the specimen will be retained as the property of the university.

GIRL HAS ROMANTIC CAREER.

Missouri Maid Marries a Negro, Goes to the Madhouse, Then Becomes a Belle.

The story of Miss Mary Gordon is one of the most romantic that has ever come to light, and it is probable that no other school girl in this country has had so many vicissitudes as this talented daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Liston Gordon, of Chillicothe, Mo.

It is not 30 months since Mary was the wife of a negro and was flying over Kansas, Missouri and Iowa with him, trying to escape from her father, declaring that she would never forsake her black husband; that she loved him, and that she herself had negro blood in her veins.

It is not 30 months since Mary was arrested and declared insane and sent to an asylum as the result of her strange infatuation for her negro husband. From the madhouse she went to a St. Louis academy, and from there she has graduated, to return to her home in Chillicothe and to become one of the belles of the northern Missouri town.

Now she has forgotten her negro husband and her mind is a complete blank prior to the time she was pronounced cured at the asylum.

SAVES THE WOMAN'S SIGHT.

Frog's Skin Grafted on a Wound Prevents Total Blindness and Patient Recovers.

A delicate operation has just been performed in the Massachusetts homeopathic hospital, at Boston, whereby a woman was saved from total blindness.

Frog skin was grafted around her eye, where the flesh is most sensitive, and the process was attended with great danger.

The flesh about the eye had become bruised and the skin became affected. Both to save the eyesight and to prevent the socket from having a bald, hideous appearance the graft had to be made. Frog skin was used because no human skin was available. Grafts from the white skin of a frog were taken and applied to the eye.

The patient has fully recovered. The natural skin and frog skin have coalesced, so as to be indistinguishable the one from the other.

MARKET REPORT.

Cincinnati, Oct. 8.
CATTLE—Common . . . \$2 25 @ 3 00
Heavy steers . . . 4 35 @ 5 00
CALVES—Extra . . . @ 7 00
HOGS—Ch. packers . . . 5 70 @ 5 80
Mixed packers . . . 5 50 @ 5 70
SHEEP—Extra . . . 3 35 @ 3 40
LAMBS—Extra . . . 5 65 @ 5 75
FLOUR—Spring pat. 4 50 @ 4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . @ 87 1/2
No. 3 winter . . . @ 86
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 48
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 38
RYE—No. 2 . . . 62 @ 63
HAY—Ch. timothy . . . @ 13 50
PORK—Clear family . . . @ 13 45
LARD—Steam . . . @ 6 60
BUTTER—Ch. dairy . . . @ 12 1/2
Choice creamery . . . @ 22 1/2
APPLES—Fancy . . . 2 50 @ 2 75
POTATOES—Per bbl 1 75 @ 2 00
TOBACCO—New . . . 3 50 @ 3 60
Old . . . 5 60 @ 5 65

Chicago.
FLOUR—Winter pat. 3 90 @ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 77 1/2 @ 79 1/2
No. 3 spring . . . 80 1/2 @ 81
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 45 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 36 1/2
RYE—No. 2 . . . @ 53
PORK—Mess . . . 11 00 @ 11 12 1/2
LARD—Steam . . . @ 6 75

New York.
FLOUR—Win. str's. 3 75 @ 3 95
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 54 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 41 1/2
RYE—Western . . . @ 60
PORK—Mess . . . 13 50 @ 14 25
LARD—Steam . . . @ 7 50

Baltimore.
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . @ 81 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 50 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 41
CATTLE—Steers . . . @ 5 00
HOGS—Western . . . 7 00 @ 7 10

Louisville.
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 85 1/2 @ 86 1/2
CORN—No. 3 mixed . . . @ 48 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 37 1/2
PORK—Mess . . . @ 14 00
LARD—Steam . . . @ 8 75

Indianapolis.
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . @ 81
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 46 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 36 1/2

NECESSARY EXPENDITURES.

FOR ONE TERM—12 Weeks.

SCHOOL EXPENSES—due first day of term.
College. Acad. & Ap. Sc. Mod. Lat. Norm. Normal Schools A. Gram.

Incidental
Fees 6 50 8 50 4 50 8 50
Hospital Fee 25 25 25 25
Books, paper estimated 2 25 2 25 1 25 2 25

Total school expenses 9 00 8 00 6 00 4 00

For piano, stenography and other extras see Special Expenses below.

LIVING EXPENSES—Board due in advance by month; Room rent by term.

Board, room, fuel and lights \$21 for fall and spring (\$1 75 a week); \$24 for winter term (\$2 00 a week).

Board in the village—allowed in approved places—varies in price according to accommodations furnished.

Adding these living expenses to school expenses we find:

To be paid the first day (including the \$1 deposit) in College Department \$20.20; Academy and Latin Normal \$19.20; Applied Science, Normal and A. Grammar \$17.20; Model Schools \$16.20. In winter \$1.75 more for each. No student can be received who fails to make this advance payment.

Total Ordinary Expenses for 12 Weeks are set to be: in College Department \$30, Academy and Latin Normal \$29, Applied Science, Normal and A. Grammar \$27, Model Schools \$25. In winter three dollars more for each.

Students paying board and room rent in full for a term at the beginning receive a discount of fifty cents.

Students fully exonerated before the end of a term receive back an equitable portion of the money they have advanced.

SPECIAL EXPENSES.

Piano, Vocal or Special Theory (24 lessons, 1 hour, class of three) . . . \$7 00
Organ, Violin, etc. (24 lessons, class of three) . . . 5 00
Stenography or Typewriting, per term . . . 6 00
Subject Committee alone excepted. . . 3 00
Class work in Harmony . . . 3 00
Use of Piano or Typewriter (1 hr. a day, 200 rent of Music Library, per term . . . 50
Chemical Laboratory, according to material and transportation . . . 8 00
Physical and Microscopical Laboratories, per term . . . 1 00
Material for drawing, per term . . . 50
Examination except on appointed days . . . 25
Graduation Fee, with degree, with diploma (100) . . . 5 00

FREE TRIPS TO ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR. ALL EXPENSES OF THE 120 MOST POPULAR SCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE STATE PAID.



member of faculty of academy, college or university, medical, dental or theological institution, protestant or catholic denominational school, is eligible to election. Members of the Educational Association of Kentucky, who are not members of any of the above named institutions, are eligible to election. Names of all school children voting to be enrolled in the Kentucky Building at the Exposition, Kentucky will have an educational exhibit occupying 4,500 square feet of space in the Fair. The 120 teachers chosen will be lucky indeed in being tendered this trip to the Fair. The county elects its own most popular educator. The county outside of Jefferson casting the largest number of votes will be allowed to send two teachers—the most popular and the second most popular.

THE VOTES WILL BE TEN CENTS EACH, TEN CONSTITUTING A BALLOT. At ten cents each every school child in the State will be able to cast at least one vote for his or her favorite teacher. But the voting will not be confined to school children.

PARENTS OF PUPILS OR ANY OF THEIR FRIENDS MAY VOTE. The purpose of the Association being to elect the most popular school teacher in each county, as so considered by the public generally, as well as by the school children. Ballots contain ten spaces, no clubs of ten pupils are permitted, and each giving ten cents be credited with his or her vote. If one person desires to cast ten votes, it may be done by writing his or her name on one of the spaces and remitting one dollar. It is not required that the name of the person voting be given at all. All of the spaces on the ballot may be left blank. The Association wants, however, to enroll in the Kentucky Building at St. Louis next year the name of every child who cast one or more votes in the contest. Pupils are asked therefore to sign their names plainly to the ballots.

ALL EXPENSES OF THE TEACHERS WILL BE PAID BY THE ASSOCIATION. This will include railroad fares, and each giving ten cents be credited with his or her vote. If one person desires to cast ten votes, it may be done by writing his or her name on one of the spaces and remitting one dollar. It is not required that the name of the person voting be given at all. All of the spaces on the ballot may be left blank. The Association wants, however, to enroll in the Kentucky Building at St. Louis next year the name of every child who cast one or more votes in the contest. Pupils are asked therefore to sign their names plainly to the ballots.

THREE PARTIES WILL BE MADE UP FROM THE MOST POPULAR TEACHERS to make the trip more profitable and more enjoyable. Each of these parties will consist of forty (40) teachers. This would make a total of 120 teachers, but as there are only 120 counties in Kentucky, the Association has decided to allow two teachers—the most popular and the second most popular—to go from that county—Jefferson excepted—whose casts the greatest number of votes in the contest.

ALL TEACHERS IN THE STATE STAND ON AN EQUAL FOOTING in this contest. The teacher with only twenty pupils may receive more votes than the teacher with five or six times as many enrolled in his or her school, because the voting is not confined to children. The public will be an important factor.

Votes may be cast for any person who taught school during 1902 or is teaching now. This gives the teacher of a five months' school, which closed in November or December, the opportunity to be voted for during the vacation period.

ANY NUMBER OF BALLOTS MAY BE CAST AT ONE TIME. There is no limit. The more dollars sent in for any one teacher the more votes he or she will be credited with.

ONE DOLLAR CASTS TEN VOTES; TWO DOLLARS CASTS TWENTY VOTES; THREE DOLLARS CASTS THIRTY VOTES; FOUR DOLLARS CASTS FORTY VOTES; FIVE DOLLARS CASTS FIFTY VOTES; TEN DOLLARS CASTS ONE HUNDRED VOTES; ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS CASTS ONE THOUSAND VOTES.

All of the money received in this contest, over and above that used in defraying expenses of the 120 most popular teachers of the State on their trips to the World's Fair, will go for the election of a Kentucky Building at the exposition. In every voter in this contest may have the additional satisfaction of knowing that he has aided a worthy cause.

THE STANDING OF THE CONTESTANTS WILL BE PRINTED FREQUENTLY in each county to show his or her friends how the race is being run. Begin voting now for your favorite school teacher. The votes will be counted under the supervision of the Educational Exhibit Committee of the Association. The personnel of this committee is as follows: Prof. H. G. Brownell, Louisville, Chairman; Prof. H. V. McChesney, Frankfort; Prof. R. P. Halleck, Louisville; Prof. W. H. Bartholomew, Louisville; Prof. F. Paul Anderson, Lexington; Dr. Chase Palmer, Louisville; President William Binwidie, Jackson; Dr. W. Q. Frost, Berea; Dr. B. B. Huntress, Louisville; Dr. E. Y. Mullins, Louisville; Dr. Arthur Yager, Georgetown; Superintendent M. A. Cassidy, Lexington; Superintendent S. L. Froge, Frankfort; Prof. C. J. Crabbe, Ashland; Prof. McHenry Kibben, Owensboro; Prof. T. S. Allen, in the Kentucky Building; Prof. C. C. Cherry, Bowling Green; Prof. Roca Spencer, Louisville; Miss Patten S. Hill, Louisville; Mrs. Emily R. Bracken, Louisville; and Mrs. M. B. Tucker, Louisville. Members of the Educational Committee are not eligible to election in this contest.

REMEMBER EVERY COUNTY ELECTS ITS OWN FAVORITE TEACHER. Competition between counties only applies to the race for the 120th trip, the county outside of Jefferson, casting the largest total number of votes being granted the distinction of sending two teachers. Remittances may be made by certified check, registered letter, 1 cent postage, express or postal money order, or in currency at sender's risk. Address all communications to A. S. MOGENSEN, Secretary, Louisville, Ky.

CLIP OUT THIS BALLOT. FILL UP BLANKS AND MAIL WITH \$1.

cast TEN votes for _____
(We or I) _____
_____ as the most popular teacher in _____ county. ONE DOLLAR ENCLOSED.
_____ 10c. _____ 10c.
_____ 10c. _____ 10c.
_____ 10c. _____ 10c.
_____ 10c. _____ 10c.
_____ 10c. _____ 10c.
_____ 10c. _____ 10c.
_____ 10c. _____ 10c.
_____ 10c. _____ 10c.

Teachers are not required to sign their names, but the Association wants all school children voting to do so, as it will enroll all names in the Kentucky Building.
Remittances may be obtained by getting extra copies of this paper.
Additional ballots may be obtained by certified check, registered letter, 1 cent postage, express or postal money order, or in currency at sender's risk. Address all communications to A. S. MOGENSEN, Secretary, Louisville, Ky.

Subscribe for The Citizen.